

FAMOUS WAR-SHIPS.

Vessels Which Played an Important Part in the War of the Rebellion. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In view of the contemplated Reunion of Naval Veteraus at Louisville during the National Eucampment in September, I believe it appropriate to refer briefly to a few of our more famous war-vessels, and note what disposition has been made of those not now on the Naval

Register. The steam frigate Minnesota, which during a greater part of the war was flagship of

ing-ship at Boston Navy-yard

at Norfolk Navy-yard in 1875, being no Register. The frigate Merrimac, built in longer serviceable.

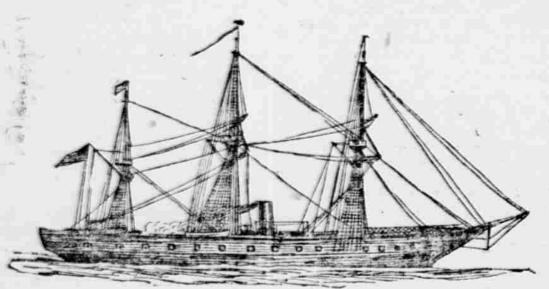
to the Government by Mr. Vanderbilt, was sold for want of further use Feb. 18, 1873. The Weehawken was an ironclad monitor of 840 tons; two guns; built in 1862. She was 6, 1863. The Passaic, another monitor which built in 1862; 496 tons, two guns. She is The frigate Potomac, which for a time was at Philadelphia, was a sailing vessel of 1,457



THE BROOKLYN.

the North Atlantic Squadron, built in 1855, | Sunk in action in Hampton Roads March 8, of 3,200 tons, 40 guns, is now in New York, 1862. The Congress, sunk in action at the and is used as receiving-ship for apprentices | same time and place, was a sailing vessel of 1,867 tons; 44 guns; built in 1839.

The steam frigate Wabash, flagship for a | The gunboat Pawnee, in the early part of time of the South Atlantic Squadron, built | the war attached to the Potomac Flotilla in 1855, of 3,200 tons, 40 guns, is now receiv- and afterward in effective service on the Atlantic Coast, was a steamer of 872 tons; The St. Lawrence, which for a time was six guns; built in 1858. She was storeship flagship of the East Gulf Squadron, a sailing at Port Royal for some years after the war, vessel, built in 1826, of 1,726 tons, was sold and has now disappeared from the Naval 1855, a steamer of 3,200 tons, 40 guns, was The Hartford, the flagship of the West captured by the Confederates at Norfolk,



THE HARTFORD.

consideration of the valuable service ren- the Summer of 1862.

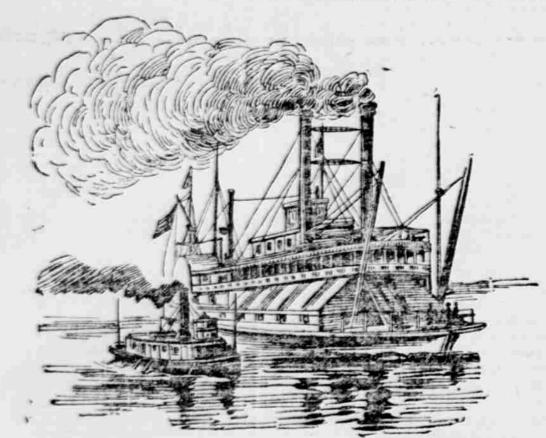
steamer of 902 tons, 8 guns, purchased in going down with the vessel. 1862. She was destroyed by fire April 22,

ment another vessel of the same name.

Gulf Squadron, was a steam sloop-of-war, Va., in 1861; name changed to the Virginia, built in 1858, of 2,000 tons; 24 guns. In and was blown up in the Elizabeth River in

dered by this vessel at New Orleans, Port | The splendid ironelad frigate New Iron-Hudson, Vicksburg, and Mobile Bay, it is sides, built in Philadelphia in 1862, of 3,486 and horse that (as the order was worded) still retained on the Naval Register, and is tons, 18 guns, soon after the close of the war | could not go through fire and water. Stone- | his retreat would be down the York River | being repaired at the Mare Island Navy- was destroyed by fire on the Delaware River. | man's Division of Cavalry-2,200 effective | and by land down the Peninsula upon the The famous little Monitor, built in 1862, of The Black Hawk, for a time flagship of 776 tons, two guns, was lost in a storm off The First-Col. Capron's-14th Ill. Cav., the Western Flotilla, was a side-wheel Hatteras Dec. 31, 1862, part of the crew Lieut.-Col. D. P. Jenkins; 8th Mich. Cav., and

The steam sloop-of-war Richmond, sister | lanched in 1837; was destroyed by fire at | gade-5th and 6th Ind. Cav., and one section ship to the Hartford, and attached to Farra- Norfolk, Va., April, 1861. This was the gut's fleet, is now receiving-ship at League | largest vessel ever built by the Department. | and passed through Decatur at daylight. Island Navy-yard. The Brooklyn, of the The Kearsarge, which in a square naval The Federal batteries along the line were at same class, was condemned, and sold a few battle destroyed the English-built privayears ago. The Messrs Cramp & Co., of Phil- teer Alabama, was a steam sloop-of-war, enemy's lines. They went around the city The change of base was so sudden that it miles north of Springfield, Mo.; two and adelphia, are now building for the Govern- built in 1862, of 695 tons, eight guns, and was recently wrecked in the West Indies.



THE BLACK HAWK.

ice, it is still retained on the Naval Register, sailing vessel of 1,576 tons, 44 guns, built in and is now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy- 1797, was destroyed at Norfolk, Va., in 1861. yard, but not in commission. The Saratoga, another sailing vessel of war

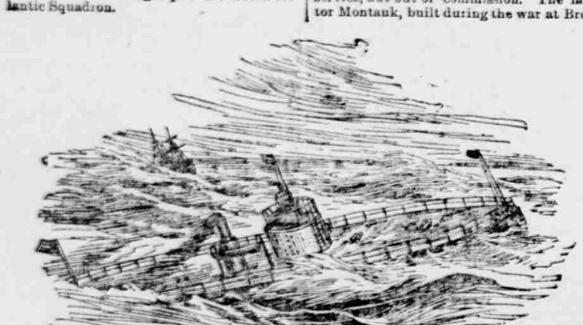
times, is a nautical school ship at Philadelphia, and now on an extended cruise.

The Harvest Moon, a steamer of 546 tons,

The Pensacola, still another of the same | The sloop-of-war Housatonic was a steam class, is laid up at Mare Island Navy-yard. propeller, built in 1862, of 1,240 tons; six The St. Louis, a famous old-time sailing ves- guns; was sunk by a torpedo off Charleston, sel of 431 tens, 18 guns, built in 1828, is S. C., Feb. 17, 1864. The sloop-of-war Misnow at Philadelphia, and used by the Penn-sissippi, built in 1841, was destroyed in acsylvania Naval Reserves, to whom she is tion at Port Hudson March 14, 1863. The planted our two guns on the bank of the to break through. The Constitution, built in 1797, a sailing purchased by the Government in 1862, of vessel of 1,335 tons, 18 guns, was in com- 1,100 tons; six guns; was sunk in action with road and other military property of great mission during the civil war. In considera- the privateer Alabama off Galveston, Tex., | value. tion of its great age and distinguished serv- Jan. 11, 1863. The frigate United States, a

The Stevens Battery was finished in 1848; presented to the State of New Jersey by its | but for information that Wheeler, with a owner, Mr. Stevens; never was in action.

She was sold some years ago and broken up. four gons, was sunk by torpedoes near George- served creditably at Fort Fisher, is now on routed Gen. McCook's Division. town, S. C., March 1, 1865. At this time it the James River near Richmond, Va., in the was in service as flagship of the South At- service, but out of commission. The moni-



MONITOR WEEHAWKEN IN A STORM.

Indies Jan. 1, 1865.

The Patapsco, an ironclad monitor, built in 1862, of 844 tons, two guns, was sunk in Charleston Harbor Jan. 15, 1865, on which occasion about 60 of her crew were lost.

The Tecumseh, another monitor, built in 1862, of 1,034 tons, two guns, commanded by Capt. Tunis M. Craven, was sunk by torpedoes

steamer, built in 1845, was captured by the quarantine purposes. The Swatara is de- overpowered and compelled to fall back. Confederates in Ossabaw Sound June 3, 1864. clared unserviceable at Mare Island, Cal., tons, 15 guns, built in 1863, and presented Sound Naval Station.

The San Jacinto, commanded by Capt. lyn, is loaned for the use of the New Jersey Wilkes when he captured Mason and Sli- Naval Reserves. The monitors Mohopac, dell, a side-wheel steamer, built in 1848, Manhattan, Janson, Catskill, and Lehigh carrying six guns, was wrecked in the West | have been ordered to League Island Navy-

present. The Nantucket, another vessel of the mon-Naval Reserves, and used by them.

An old-timer is the steamer Mehican, now at Mare Island, and out of commission. The in making a partial opening than the gap dreaded, and more so on its political than Constellation is stationed at Newport as train- was filled by heavy reinforcements, and on its military aspects. Gladstone himself in Mobile Bay, with all on board, Aug. 5, ing-ship. The Dale is loaned to the Mary- though we were nerved by the energy of was confused and temporarily led astray by land Naval Reserves, and the Jamestown is dispair, produced by the overshadowing the subtle aspects of evil, which seemed The Water Witch, a handsome side-wheel loaned to the Treasury Department for horrors of Andersonville, so near by, we were suddenly to successfully invoke the aid of Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is stand-The Vanderbuilt, a splendid vessel of 400 and the steamer Nipsic is located at Puget for a desperate engagement. Had the situa- our misguided countrymen.-EDWARD H.

Other vessels which figured in the civil use of saber and revolver, in which at least war will be briefly referred to in a future | the 14th Ill. Cav. and doubtless our whole

sunk in action off Morris Island, S. C., Dec. during the civil war was as follows: Secre- of-battle was formed, Capron's Brigade in tary, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Assist- the center, the 14th Ill. Cav. the right of rendered service in Charleston Harbor, was ant Secretary, Gustavus V. Fox, of Massa- the brigade. Our two guns were planted chusetts; Chief Clerk, William Faxon, of near the road, with the 2d battalion, under loaned to the Massachusetts Naval Reserves. | Connecticut; Chief Bureau of Yards and Maj. Quigg, as battery guards. The rebel Docks, Joseph Smith; Chief Bureau of flanks far overlapped our slender line. receiving ship at Pensacola, and afterward | Navigation, Charles H. Davis; Chief Bugineering, B. F. Isherwood.

The Navy Department was created by act of Congress April 30 1798. Its Secretaries

Name.	State.	Appointed.
abot, George	Mass.	May 3, 1798
toddert, Benjamin	Md.	May 21, 1798
toddert, Benjamin	Md.	Continued.
mith, Robert	Md.	July 15, 1801
rowninshield, Jacob	Mass.	March 3, 1805
Iamilton, Paul	S. C.	March 7, 1809
ones, William	Pa.	Jan. 12, 1813
rowninshield, Benj. W.		Dec. 19, 1814
rowninshield, Benj. W.	Mass.	Continued.
hompson, Smith	N. Y.	Nov. 9, 1818
outhard, Samuel L.	N. J.	Sept. 16, 1523
outhard, Samuel L.	N. J.	Continued.
Branch, John	N. C.	March 9, 1829
Voodbury, Levi	N. H.	May 23, 1831
bokerson Mahlan	N. J.	June 30, 1834
Dickerson, Mahlon Dickerson, Mahlon	N. J.	Continued.
aulding, James K.]	N. Y.	June 30, 1838
Sadger, George E.	N. C.	March 5, 1841
ladger, George E.	N. C.	Continued.
pshur, Abel P.	Va.	Sept. 13, 1841
lenshaw, David	Mass.	July 24, 1843
limer, Thomas W.	Va.	Feb. 15, 1844
Isson, John Y.	Va.	March 14, 1844
ancroft, George	Mass.	March 10, 1845
Ason, John Y.	Vs.	Sept. 9, 1846
reston, Wm. B.	Va.	March 8, 1849
raham, Wm. A.	N. C.	July 22, 1850
ennedy, John P	Md.	July 22, 1852
obbin, James C.	N. C.	March 7, 1853
oucey, Isane		March 6, 1857
Velles, Gideon	Conn.	March 5, 1861
Velles, Gideon	Conn.	Continued.
orie, Adolph E.	(Conn.	
orie, Adolph E.	Pa.	March 5, 1869 June 25, 1869
obeson, George M.	N. J.	
hompson, Rich, W	Ind.	March 12, 1877
off, Nathan, jr.	W. Va.	Jan. 6, 1881
unt, Wm. H.	La.	March 5, 1881
unt, Wm. H.	(La.	Continued.
handler, Wm. E.	N. H.	April 1, 1882
hitney, Wm. C.	N. Y.	March 6, 1885
racy, Benj. F.	N. Y.	March 5, 1889
erbert, Hillery A.	Ala.	March 5, 1893

STONEMAN RAID.

Narrative of a Participant in that Memorable Dash in Dixie.

[Continued from last week.] the notes of the author and of officers and | with great fury upon his right wing. men who participated, written immediately after the occurrence from memoranda could not maintain his position astride of carefully sifted by comparison with each man of his cautious character it was comthe statement that it is correct in every par- | welcome conclusion that the great army

venture-a sort of forlorn hope. The sev- preservation of his troops. eral commands were sitted of every man men-was made up of three small brigades; an Ohio squadron of 200. Second-Col. The frigate Pennsylvania was a sailing Adams's Kentucky Brigade-1st and 11th vessel of 3,241 tons; 120 guns. She was | Ky. Cav. Third-Col. Butler's Indiana Briof the 24th Ind. battery. They marched early, work to aid the cavalry to pass through the of Atlanta on the north and east, and struck eastward. They halted next morning at Alcove River, after the night's march of 18

> On the morning of July 28 they resumed the march southeast, crossed Yellow River. gathered up large numbers of horses and mules, and contrabands to lead them, passed through Monticello, and halted in the evening to make reconnoissance, having marched 30 miles. In 15 minutes were ordered forward, supperless and dinnerless.

On July 29 the party bivouacked one hour without feeding or breakfasting. We passed through the town of Hillsboro, where we destroyed a large amount of rebel property. At Clinton Maj. Davidson, with 1st battalion of the 14th Ill. Cav., and Co. H of same regifeint on that place, and then turn suddenly toward Gordon to destroy the railroad and him as he emerged from the friendly shelthis command forms an interesting separate | to arrange his lines-of-battle, it was possibly,

The main command now continued on having marched since morning 30 miles. Our march at night was much retarded by frequent attacks by parties of the enemy for me to state that as they turned their sent out to harass us.

When within four miles of Macon we met Cook's Division, which was expected to have | dale, were held by our artillery, which was joined us ere this, we took possession of all | massed in such effective force at these points the roads that led into Macon from the north, as to repel all the efforts of the Confederates Hatterns was a fast side-wheel steamer, river, and shelled the city. Detachments were sent out which destroyed much rail-

> We continued the assault on the city. enemy we would have soon had possession greeable to them as ours was to us.

We fell back, choosing a favorable position, had thus lost several days; their golden tor Montauk, built during the war at Brook- and awaited an attack, but no enemy appearing we moved cautiously forward, reachfeat upon McClellan was gone. d Clinton about dark, and there released a number of our men who had been captured on our downward march. Day's march, 30

> At night we continued our march, constantly harassed by attacks of detachments which we pushed back to his main line. We charged the enemy vigorously, capturing one of the works, and killing, wounding, and capturing a number.

Wheeler's force was formed crescent shaped, with strong log-and-rail defenses in the center on the road, and reaching out on either flank for a long distance. His batteries were in position in the center of the road. The nature of the ground was to preclude the upon us, and it led ultimately to a glorious possibility of a mounted attack on his strong | conclusion. works.

As usual, our horses were sent to the rear, while three-fourths of the command formed more than five times that of ours, which | tension of slavery upon free soil. yard. None of them are in commission at | was only two guns. These were stationed in | This was all that the election of Lincoln

we might make. No sooner had our first charge succeeded

Preparations were now made on both sides | ishing energy which was manifested by tion permitted a mounted charge and free | ROGERS, Chelsea, Mass.

command were adepts, we would have asked The personnel of the Navy Department | no odds; but this was impossible. Our line-

Our prospects indeed were gloomy. Our reau of Ordnance, Henry A. Wise; Chief | men were run down with incessant marchtons; 20 guns; built in 1819. She was condemned and sold in 1877. The Cumber- N. Smith; Chief Bureau of Medicine and ardor and zeal of our men to release our land, the first flagship of the North Atlantic | Surgery, William Whaler; Chief Bureau of | suffering comrades at Andersonville was now Squadron, was built in 1825; lanched in 1842. Provisions and Clothing, Heratio Bridge; no greater than was the humble prospect Chief Bureau of Construction and Repair, that soon we would share their fate. The John Leuthall; Chief Bureau of Steam En- enemy made no advance, for he could well afford to wait until his force in our rear came up to close in upon us.

The 14th Ill. Cav. was sent forward and made a vigorous charge upon the rebel center, forcing it back, but only to meet the charging mass of reinforcements of the enemy. The batteries on each side opened with great fierceness. Many other desperate charges were made all along our lines. Occasionally there was a lull in the raging battle storm.

(To be continued.) MALVERN HILL

Its Possibilities and Results, and a Defense of McClellan.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Thirtythree years ago the battle of Malvern Hill, which occurred on the first day of July. 1862, brought the opening act of the great civil war to a close. It was a prelude to Gettysburg, which in some of its features it resembled. It is probable that a serious disaster to the Union forces might in either case have led to political results of a very injurious character. We can get a glimpse of their nature by considering the military and civil conditions of that time in their mutual relations to each other.

McClellaa had been forced to make his advance on Richmond by the York River instead of the James. The Merrimac was in Norfolk, and she might at any moment reappear and close the navigation of the last-named river. The delay of our army at Yorktown brought us to the swamps of the Chickahominy during the malarious season. Our base at White House Landing was upon waters not admitting of any defense by the navy.

Under these circumstances McClellan did not feel warranted in advancing directly upon Richmond, though its steeples were in sight from the tops of the tallest trees on his EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My ac- picket-lines. He was apparently waiting for count of the Stoneman raid is compiled from | reinforcements when the Confederates fell The results of the first battles showed he

kept by them. The records have been so the Pamunkey and Chickshominy. To a other and with official reports as to warrant | paratively easy to come at once to the ununder his command was quite as likely to On Wednesday, July 27, 1884, everything be taken itself as it was to capture Richwas completed for the raid in the enemy's | mond. He was forced suddenly to abandon rear. It was understood to be a desperate the offensive and devote his ability to the

our right, and they naturally assumed that same route as that by which he had advanced. But they were mistaken, and in consequence of this they remained in inaction for several days. If they could have known that it was the real purpose of Mc-Clellan to make a flank movement over onto disaster to the Union cause.

It is necessary here, to understand the obformed by general officers; they were absocauses they led the disorganized column toward what proved to be a safe shelter on Malvern Hill and under the protection of the navv.

McClellan led bis officers, and it was in harmony with this most remarkable exigency that he went at once on board of a man-of-war and directed the commander to steam up the James, in order that he might satisfy himself personally that the navy ment, was detailed and sent in direction of | could be relied upon to cover his left flank Milledgeville, Capital of Georgia, to make a | as he went into position on the famous hill. If the Confederates had been able to meet other military property. The operation of | ter of White Oak Swamp before he had time we may almost say evidently, in their power to inflict most fearful losses upon him; but through Clinton and marched till midnight, they were not there in season, for reasons which will be explained later on.

Before leaving our forces it is necessary face southward they had but a short distance to go before the swamp above named the enemy in force, and had a severe engage- effectively covered and protected their right ment, which lasted several hours, and result- flank. It was for the most part as impassed in the retreat of the enemy into the town. | able as a lake, and the few roads which run Without awaiting the co-operation of Mc- through it, as at Frazier's Farm and Glen-

We will now go back a week and inquire what the Confederate leaders were doing. It will be remembered that they had come out from Richmond in the first assaults upon our lines, so that when they found what capturing many prisoners. Notwithstand- McClellan was doing they had a sudden ing heavy reinforcements had reached the experience which must have been as disa-

The direction of the road, the position of force of cavalry and mounted infantry, 10,000 our rear-guard, and the location of White strong, was marching down on our rear to Oak Swamp compelled them to move their The Canonicus, an ironclad monitor, which cut of retreat, and that he had met and army back again 20 miles to Richmond. passing actually through its streets before No other course was left but to retreat. | they could again encounter our forces. They

It was in vain that their leaders drove them with the desperate energy of hate upon our orderly lines of infantry and artillery as securely posted as they were afterward at

Gettysburg. I pass now to the civil side of these awful such that the presence of Lee's triumphant army before Washington, fresh from an overwhelming victors on the lowlands of the Peninsula, might easily have "counted out" the friends of right and installed its enemies.

The repulse of the Confederates at Malvern Hill, and their delay in the attempt on Washington, gave the country time to rise with patriotic spirit to a new and fuller sense of the stupendous exigency which was

If it should be thought that I have overrated the possibilities of a ruinous political complication under the conditions named, it on foot to charge with short-range carbines | should be kept in mind that the popular maand revolvers against a force more than five | jority against Lincoln was heavily weighted times our number, protected by breast- by a disastrous moral error; that is, that it works, and many of them armed with long- | was not right for the North to take even the range rifle and bayonets, and with artillery | conservative step of epposition to the ex-

the center of the road. The enemy's over- really meant, but so deeply had the virus whelming force permitted him to have a of slavery infected the whole country that itor class, is loaned to the North Carolina heavy reserve to throw into any breech that the army itself was heavily burdened by the same error.

> The intervention of England was to be the Supreme Being himself in the aston- ard for such troubles.



Little Kenesaw Mountain. Melton Graham, Co. B. 86th Ill., Fairfield Iowa, writes: "W. C. King, Co. B. 125th Ill., says he belonged to a command for three years that never had occasion to turn its back to the foe. Well, I belonged to that same brigade and division of the Fourteenth Corps, and presume the comrade remembers well how we used to be called Jeff C. Davis's flat-foot cavalry. He says we did not retreat at Little Kenesaw Mountain, but he den't tell us how it happened that we did net. Col. Dan McCook had his shoulder tern off in the charge on the rebel works, and was carried off the field begging us

never to give up.
"The Colonel of the 125th Ill, then took command, and just lived long enough to give one command; that was, 'Charge the works again!' Five times did we charge those breastworks, and as often were we driven off them. Our support on both our right and left gave way under a scathing cross-fire, and our brigade was left to battle "A retreat was ordered by someone. It

was death to retreat, and it looked more like living to stay. About 35 yards to the front of the rebel works, the Color-bearer of the 22d Ind. stuck his flag in the ground and sang out: 'I will die here before I retreat another step. "Lieut. Kingsley, of our company, halted with him and cried, 'Rally round the flag,

boys, and never give up the field.' About 200 men rallied from different regiments. Flat down we lay. Part of us with our tin cups and bayonets commenced a line of earthworks, the others keeping up an unceasing fire of musketry.

"Soon Jeff. C. Davis came along in our

"Directly comes along an Indiana man from the 34th, if I mistake not, with a gimlet and a magnifying-glass fixed on a wire. He bores a hole in the stock of your musket a little back of the lock, sticks the glass on your gun, over on your back you turn, rest the showed his head above the breastworks he and known as "Scovill's Battery." It served evacuated their works."

Beautiful Flowers. An old soldier, O. V. Wallace, Wenatchee, Wash., sends us a bulb which, he says, produces one of the most beautiful flowers grown in the State of Washington. It The Confederate forces were massed upon | grows indoors or out, in a light, dry, sandy soil; very little moisture required; begins to bloom in June, and continues blooming from four to six months. He can furnish a number of these bulbs, prepaid, at 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents,

Information Wanted. James A. McMahon, 127 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass., writes: "If any comrade has an idea of anyone who has any the James, they would have taken steps | notion of emigrating to southwest Missouri, which might have resulted in irretrievable | the Garden of Eden of the West, he has 160 acres of land, with a new house on it, which he wants to dispose of. The title is perfect; stacles to which both armies were exposed. no back taxes to pay. It is situated 324 was dangerously near to a repetition of the one-half miles from Bolivar, Polk County, retreat from the first Bull Run. It is evi- the County-seat, and two and one-half miles dent that our army was in a condition of from the St. Louis & San Francisco depot. marked disorder until it reached Malvern | Bolivar contains some of the best mercantile Hill. The duties of pioneers were per- houses in the West; five churches, a High School and college; also a creamery, and lutely ignorant of the roads, and in extreme last, but not least, a good G.A.R. Post, No. perplexity from this and other similar 149, Department of Missouri. There is a church and school-house one-fourth of a mile from the farm.

A Veteran's Opinion. E. C. Dean, Co. C. 14th Wis., Briarton, Wis., writes: "I have been a constant subscriber to your highly-esteemed paper since its first issue. The stand you have taken from the beginning has been in the interest of the veterans, their widows and orphans. It seems strange that any veteran of fair intelligence should fail to support the only paper that takes such decisive measures for his interest. You can rest assured of continued support from the fair-minded, and I assure you I consider the paper well managed and filled with good, sound reading, I have loaned and distributed my own papers far and near after reading. I am a long distance from a G.A.R. Post, and in the midst of a foreign-born people, barely a score of whom were here at any time during the war, and they think little of and care less

for the soldier. You will certainly continue to strike strong blows in the right direction, and I hope the old boys, wherever they are, will put forth strong efforts to do right, be right, and help to place the people around them in | Capt. William H. Pease. The battery was a more friendly spirit toward them." Two Relics.

S. K. Miller, Hartstown, Pa., has a Sixth Corps silver badge, which he found under a pine tree on the side of the road in the woods about half-way between Petersburg and Burksville. He is anxious to find the owner. There is inscribed on it: "A. C. vision, Fourth Corps. Capt. Joseph Bart-Howe, Co. A, 61st Pa."

J. W. Canard, Washington, D. C., writes: 'A laborer on the farm of Dr. Gustavus | mand when the battery was mustered out. Brown, a few miles west of this city, un- | First Lieut. Eugene A. Osborn was promotearthed a gold medal about the size of a ed Major and Additional Paymaster Nov. \$10 gold piece. On one side is a vignet of 26, 1862. Six men were killed and one Gen. George B. McClellan, encircled with the officer and 26 men died. letters of his name, and on the other side appears the name of Franklin G. Pullsipher, 2th Vt. It is supposed that the medal was lost during the late war."

Cause for a "Kick." Winfield S. Crawford, Smithville, Pa. writes: "In 1864 I enlisted in Co. B, 1st | mustered out the battery was commanded Tenn., to serve one year, or during the war. by Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey. The organi-I was discharged from the service April 14, | zation was called "Norton's Battery," and 1865. When the disability act was passed | served in Whipple's Division, Third Corps. I applied for a pension, and was ordered be- Its loss was 10 men killed and 22 died. of the enemy. At early dawn, July 31, we events. The state of public opinion was Government, at Doweltown, Tenn., consisting of Drs. Knox, Hudson and others. I soon received pension certificate No. 592,867 and a rating of \$8 per month. Owing to my disabilities of eyes, heart, and catarrh, and other existing disabilities. I was induced to

apply for an increase. I soon received notice from the Commissioner of Pensions that unless I sent ad- 13 men killed and 15 died. ditional evidence of disabilities from one neighbor, or medical if possible, my name would be dropped from the roll in 30 days. I sent the affidavit of a credible citizen that I was not able to do one-third the labor of an able-bodied man. I also sent the affidavits of two practicing physicians living in the town of Smithville, Tenn., and very reputable gentlemen, who examined me very thoroughly, and who say upon oath that I am not able to do one-half the labor of an able-bodied man.

"On June 29, 1895, the Commissioner advised' me on that day my name had heen dropped from the pension-roll, and that I was not ratably disabled for earning a name of its first Captain, Lucius N. Robinsupport by manual labor under act of June son. Capt. Robinson resigned March 12, 27, 1890."

School Children

will eat sweetments and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a headache;

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a bex) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial 19 cents.

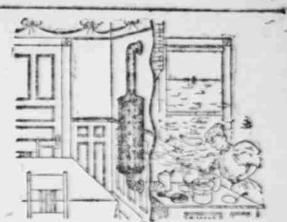


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Brief Sketches of Some Ohio Light Artillery Organizations.

The 1st Ohio L. A.

This organization was a part of the Ohio militia. It had been organized in 1860, and then consisted of six companies, under command of Col. James Barnett. After the firing upon Fort Sumter the command was ordered to take the field. It went to Marietta, and was stationed there for some weeks. The regiment was then only a State organization, and after the end of three months it was ordered back to Columbus, and there find the worst kind of kicking if our Governmustered out of the State service and into the United States service. This was on Sept. 3, 1861, and the regiment had before this been recruited to 12 light batteries. James Barnett remained with the regiment until October, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of expiration of his term. Col. Charles W. Cotter succeeded him, and held command during the remainder of the regiment's service. The various batteries of this command, like those of other light artillery, were practically independent of the regimental organization, and served in various brigades and divisions of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twentyfirst and Twenty-third Corps. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Lawrence died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., rear, cheering the boys to hold their ground. Nov. 26, 1864, of disease. At the expiration He would furnish all the ammunition we of three years the original members were could use, and see that we had plenty of mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. Battery M was consolidated with Battery I March 15, 1865. The batteries were mustered out at different dates between June 15 and July 31, 1865. Battery A.

Capt. C. S. Cotter, afterwards Colonel, commuzzle of your gun on the little earthwork, manded this battery when it entered the look in the glass and see every rebel move. field. During the latter part of its service it They were our meat, for if ever a Johnny | was commanded by Capt. Charles W. Scovill, was a goner. The night of July 2 the rebels | in Newton's Division, Fourth Corps. Its loss was 15 killed in action and 33 died of disease, in prison, etc. This was the heaviest loss suffered by any battery of the 1st Ohio

Battery B.

Battery B was next to Battery A in point of loss, having lost a total of 40 men in the service. Eleven of these were killed in action and one officer and 28 men died. Battery B, when it entered the service, was commanded by Capt. William E. Standart. Capt. Standart resigned Oct. 31, 1863. Capt. Norman A. Baldwin succeeded him in December following, and was in command during the remainder of the battery's service. Battery B served in Palmer's Division, Twenty-first Corps. Battery C.

The next highest loss by a single battery was 36. Several of the batteries lost this number and Battery C was one of them. Seven of these men were killed and 29 died of disease, in prison, etc. Capt. D. Kenny resigned; Capt. D. K. Southwick was discharged, and when mustered out the battery was commanded by Capt. Marco B. Gary. The command served in Butterfield's Division, Twentieth Corps. It was known as "Gary's Battery." Battery D.

Capt. Giles J. Cockerill was the commander of this battery during most of its enlistment. He was mustered out June 30, 1864. The organization was known as "Cockerill's Battery," and served in Cox's Division, Twenty-third Corps. When mustered out Lieut. Albert Edward was the senior officer. Second Lieut. Henry C. Lloyd, of this battery, was promoted Captain of Battery E, 1st battalion, Tenn. L. A. Battery D lost eight men killed and 28 by disease and other causes.

Battery E. Capt. Albert G. Ransom commanded the battery during most of its service. When he resigned, in September, 1864, Edmund D. Belding was commissioned, and remained with the battery until it was mustered out. The organization was known as "Ransom's Battery," and served in Johnson's Division, Fourteenth Corps, with a loss of three men killed and 29 died.

Battery F. This battery was organized by D. P. Cockerill, who was its first Captain. Capt. Cockerill was promoted to Major. He was succeeded in command of the battery by known as "Pease's Battery," and served in Palmer's Division, Twenty-first Corps. Its loss was one officer and seven men killed and 28 men died.

This organization was known as "Marshall's Battery," and served in Elliott's Dilett resigned January, 1863. Capt. Albert Marshall succeeded him, and was in com-

Nine battles are credited to the organization by the War Department. James F. Huntington, the first Captain of the battery, resigned Oct. 27, 1863; Capt. George W. Norton resigned March 21, 1864, and when

Battery I.

This organization, known generally as Dilger's Battery," served in Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps, Capt, Henry F. Hyman resigned Sept. 20, 1862; Capt. John A. Bennett resigned Nov. 17, 1862, and when mustered out Capt. Hubert Dilger was in command. Capt. Dilger received the brevet of Major. The battery lost one officer and

Battery K.

"Heckman's Battery," as the organization was called, served in Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps. Its loss while in the service was one officer and five men killed and 14 men died. William L. DeBeck was the first Captain of the battery. He resigned May 11, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. Lewis Heckman, who remained with the battery until it was mustered out. Battery L.

Battery L served in Sykes's Division. Fifth Corps. The command was known as "Robinson's Battery," having taken the 1862. Frank C. Gibbs was in command during the latter part of service. One officer and seven men were killed and one offi-

cer and 15 men died. Battery M. This battery was known as "Schultz's Battery," and served in Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps. Its loss was two men killed and 17 died. Capt. Schultz was promoted

Major Oct. 20, 1864.

PENSIONS AND SILVER.

A Massachusetts Comrade Don't Want Anye

thing of the Kind, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It makes me tired, this everlasting harping about paying all pensions in silver. I say to those chaps out West if they want their pensions in silver, I hope you will get it, but please don't try to know what everybody else wants, for there are lots of people in this country,

The days of knapsacks are over for us old

and we want money that is convenient to

Think of a pensioner going after his quarterly dues, and lugging home \$24 or \$90 n silver. He would think he was on the march with eight days' rations and 60 rounds of cartridges, and wouldn't he kick. The old soldier can kick yet. Mr. Ontwest would ment ever attempted to force the pensioners

to take silver only. Pensioners that draw \$50 to \$72 a month. not able to go for their pensions, have a check sent them. Mostly all want to get it cashed in their locality, and if it is only payable in silver, they would not find tradesmen willing to cash it, as it is not convenient for them to handle so many cart wheels, and the pensioner would find his check at a discount, and make it very inconvenient for him, if not

money out of packet. Paper money is good enough for us, backed up by gold, and why not use it as well as a silver dollar that has to have 50 cents' worth of gold back of it to make it worth a dollar? -Chas. A. Lewis, Stoneham, Mass.

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4999999999999999999999 Climbing the Grand Canyon of The Yellowstone.

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is from 700 to 1200 feet deep. A general average is perhaps 1000 feet. At many points the walls are absolutely vertical and are embellished with gigantic flutings and pinnacles. Architectural forms of great variety are seen. These combine with the vivid coloring to form a scene of

beauty and grandeur. Interspersed among the vertical declivities are smooth slopes, set at various angles. Many of these can be climbed, some with much difficulty, others with moderate exertion. Care must be exercised as regards footing, but for good muscular exercise and lung development the feat is worth trying.

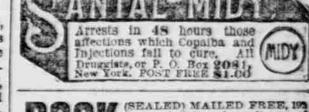
To stand in the bottom of this huge trench and gaze upward at the Philistinic walls, touched with beauty by the hands of God: to watch the emerald stream rushing through its narrow prison in foamy rapids and vertical leaps; to see the flashing of the sunlight athwart the walls, are well worth the effort required to climb them. There is no danger in the attempt if

care is exercised. The climb into and out of this wonderful place where naught of life is seen, save the circling eagles far overhead, is a profound experience. If you will send six cents to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., he will send a finely illustrated book telling about Yellows

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